

The Trade

Southern Argus,

AND LOWNDES COUNTY ADVERTISER.

VOL. 3.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1837.

NO. 43.

THE SOUTHERN ARGUS.

AND
Lowndes County Advertiser,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED

BY
T. J. FORBES & P. B. BARKER;

T. J. FORBES, PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding one square (ten lines or less) will be inserted at One Dollar for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each continuance. Individual advertisements from a distance will not be inserted unless the money is sent with them.

OUR Advertising customers are requested to mark on their advertisements the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be published till forbidden and charged accordingly.

LETTERS addressed to the Editors in business connected with the Office must be post paid, otherwise they will not be attended to.

DOZEN LADIES' PARASOLS, also: Silk, Gingham and Cotton. UNRELLABLE, for sale by S. S. B. FIELDS.

April 4, 1837, 29 tf.

FLOUR, &c.
30 Barrels Family Flour
4 Boxes Family Lard Sugar,
15 Sacks Rio, Porto Rico and Old JAVA COFFEE,
6 doz. Old Madeira Wine,
6 doz. Gold Sherry do
3 Casks Old Port do
10 Baskets Champagne do
Cognac and Champagne Brandy,
Muscat and Claret Wine, in Store and for sale by
J. W. CARROLL
opposite the Land Office.
June 13, 1837.

40 BOXES First Quality of
Sperm Candles on hand and for sale
by HOOKER & HILL.
June 20, 1837. 40-tf

TO THE LADIES AGAIN!
THE Subscribers are this day in receipt of a splendid additional assortment of
PRINTED LAYNS,
MUSLINS, SILKS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
SILK & COTTON HOSIERY,
FANCY HDKS.,
MUSQUITO NETTING, &c.
E. B. DRAKE, & Co.
June 27th 1837.

9,000 GALLONS Russia Linseed Oil for sale by
HOOKER & HILL.
June, 1837.—40-tf

MONEY FOUND.
A SMALL sum of money found which the owner can have by describing the same.
S. S. B. FIELDS.
June, 20 1837—40-tf

MONEY MONEY!!!
A LI. Persons indebted to Pearl, Gay, & Co. will save cost by calling on John H. Gay or James L. Gay, and settling up their accounts and notes, who are authorized to settle the business. Office in the Counting Room of Thompson, Downtown & Co.

GAIN—PESTER & GOODWIN, successors to Kellogg, Pfister, & Co. would remind those of their customers who have unsettled accounts to the first of January 1837, that every thing is ready for settlement, and it is hoped that they will avail themselves of the present accelerated circulation of "Bank Notes" to balance them.

CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE.
JUST received and now open, a large and elegant assortment in the above line, among which are some superb sets of Dining service, China and Cut Glass.
E. B. DRAKE, & Co.
June 27, 41. tf.

15,000 FIRST Quality Spanish Segars by the box or retail for sale by
HOOKER & HILL.
June, 1837.—40-tf

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.
B. DRAKE, & Co. have just received a large and general assortment of Blacksmiths' Tools, consisting of BELLOWS, ANVILS, VICES, HAMMERS, RASPS, TONGS, &c.

LOOK HERE.
IF those persons who have taken Books from my Miscellaneous Library will return them, they shall receive my thanks.
P. M. GRANT.
June 13, 1837. 39tf

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wishes to rent the dwelling lately occupied by P. B. Wade, on Military-street, opposite the Court House. Apply to P. B. Wade, or to
E. E. LEECH.
June 13, 1837. 39-9c

New & Entertaining Books.
MEMOIRS of a Peeress, By Lady C. Bury.
Abel Abnutt, by the Author of "Haji Baba."
Falkner, by Mrs. Shelly.
Mr. Tullumbe & Oliver Twist by Boz.
1st volume of Searley Yow, by Capt. Marryatt.
Delicate Attentions, by Paul Pry.
Life in Paris, or the Rambles and Sprees of Dick Wildfire.
ALSO, A NEW STANDARD WORK, The Life of Oliver Goldsmith, by James Prior, author of the Life of Burke.
Just received and for sale at the Columbus Bookstore, PFISTER & GOODWIN.
June 13, 1837. 36tf

Miscellaneous.

From the N. Y. Morning Herald.

There's Nothing True but Specie.

Bank Notes are all deceitful trash,

And are most sure to fleece ye;

Their faithless word a promise rash,

Is slighted when you ask for cash—

There's nothing true but Specie.

Your pockets may be lined with bills,

And yet the real stuff flees ye,

While debts and duns, those bitter ills,

While sore distress your bosom fills—

There's nothing good but Specie.

Poor, worthless, dirty rags, avaunt!

And may destruction seize ye;

Such "ghosts of cash" I do not want,

Nor shall ye more my pockets haunt—

There's nothing safe but Specie.

[ATTIC.

*I'll have the rhyme and the grammar

may go to the d—l.

CURRENCY CANTICLES.

No. 1.

"A change came o'er the spirit of my dream."

O think not that change will be always scarce

And as hard to procure as it seems to be now,

Nor fear that this humbugging hard money farce

Will continue forever to darken your brow!

No—they who wear Jacksonian collars

With magical mint-drops of course must dispense;

And the hand that liberally deals out the dollars

Is always the first to get rid of the cents!

So send around the glass and be cheerful the while;

May we ne'er meet with worse in this promising day,

Than a note at which butchers and bakers will smile,

Or a borough certificate that taxes will pay!

Our business career would be rough, I'll maintain,

If 'twere not for credit and bank notes combined;

But I care not how soon my "quietus" I find!

When all sorts of shin plasters current I find!

Even they who once hoped for gold in silk purses

Will bitterly weep o'er the dream they believed,

And Benton and Blair shall receive the deep curses

Of a people they cheated, belied and deceived!

But send round the glass—while I've strength in cash,

Or a dime, or a fifth, this hope I'll retain,

Though the sunlight of gold was a transient flash,

The moonlight of silver shall beam forth again!

No. 2.

The last of the Mint-Drop.

A Bentonian Monody.

'Tis the last of the mint-drops,

Left living alone;

All its glittering companions

Are vanish'd and gone;

Not one of its kindred,

Not a guinea is nigh,

To reflect back its lustre

And gladden my eye!

I must spend thee thou lov'd one!

(Reluctantly, hem!)

Since thy brethren have vanish'd,

Go, vanish with them!

Go, fill up the coffer

By Avarice ador'd;

Go, gladden some miser,

And add to his hoard!

Thou canst aid me no longer,

The humbug is o'er!

The People thou'st gull'd once

Can be gull'd no more!

When the whole nation suffers

And murmurs are now,

'Tis wise not to jingle

Such mint-drops as thou!

DISGRACEFUL APPOINTMENT.—W. B. Donaldson, the Indian agent, was appointed from Wheeling, Va. The Times, of that place, says of him: "He peddled out the rope a man was hung with last year, got so drunk he could not walk on the proceeds, and then bragged of the exploit. He hates an honest man or a religious one as a foe of his own baseness. He was always drunk, when he could get credit for liquor, or money to pay for it; was never known, by those who knew him best, to utter two connected sentences in which there was not evidences of a debased, contemptible, vicious, train of thought. We verily believe there could not have been found in the United States another man so absolutely depraved as he is. He declared before he started to Washington, that he would get an appointment, and he did get it. This evidence of reckless depravity in the administration has changed the views of some of its honest former supporters here, and we believe it will do the same wherever the fellow goes as a United States officer."

From the Louisville Journal.

We find the following in the Washington Reformer of the 1st inst. We look to that paper for an explanation of the mystery.

Has the Chief Magistrate, or any member of the Executive Department, recommended, counselled or advised, by word or letter, the secret organization of a large body of men, to march to this city on any given emergency? Is there not now actually such an organization of men? We vouch not for it—but we have some reasons for asking the question;—and we call upon the friends of the Constitution, especially in Philadelphia, to be on their guard, and enquire into the secret meeting of the enemy held at night.

What has become of all the money! is a question often asked. The brief answer which a gentleman a few days since gave to one of the Democracy, satisfactorily explains it.—The destruction of credit and loss of confidence. The currency of the country consisted of SPECIE, PAPER and CREDIT, in the proportion of 3 7 and 90. The experimenters undertook to increase the 3 to 5 and diminish the 7 to 5; but instead of that, they destroyed the 90.—Richmond Whig.

Good.—The Norfolk Democrat says: "The people have this year gone to ploughing and sowing." Very true, says the Wheeling Times, in reply, the people do the ploughing and sowing, while the Government does the harrowing. Next fall the Government will do the reaping; and at the next election the people will do the threshing.—Washington Sun.

Three or four years ago, the whole anxiety of the officers of the Government was to get the public money into the pet banks; now their whole anxiety is to get it out. They remind him (says Prentice) of the poor fellow who gave one half of his fortune to have the faculty of speech given to his dumb wife; and afterwards the other half to have it taken away again.

From the Augusta Chron. and Sentinel.

TRUTH AND ELOQUENCE.

Mr. Jones—You will oblige a subscriber by publishing extracts which I send you; and at the same time you will be doing justice to your readers, in laying before them in the eloquent language of one of the most disinterested and sagacious statesmen of the present day, a plain view of the causes which have brought about the present direful state of affairs.

A gentleman distinguished for his scientific and literary attainments, and by general consent of one of the best critics in the United States—one whose young blood was warmed by the exciting eloquence of Burke and Fox, has pronounced the speech from which I have borrowed superior to any thing ever spoken by either of those distinguished British orators.

Most of the predictions made in his speech are now being realized.

Who is it that has kindled up that conflagration which is now sweeping over the land like the prairie fire of the west, bearing destruction in its bosom, laying a scene of consternation in every direction! If any are at a loss for an answer, let them read the following extracts from the speech of Gov. McDuffie, relative to the depositories:

"In the present calamitous condition of the country, we have a melancholy exemplification to prove how small a share of human wisdom is requisite to produce the greatest conceivable extent of human misery. The meanest pigmy, armed with a sceptre, can destroy in a single day the greatest fabric of a nation's prosperity; which all the intellectual giants of the land cannot rebuild in a long and laborious course of years. I will not tell the people to look for salvation to those who have involved them in this calamity. No, sir, this storm has been produced by a species of necromancy, which is endowed only with the faculty of mischief, and which, having raised the elements, has no power of exorcism to lay. The Prospero, whose fatal wand has conjured up these elements into this wild and fearful commotion, has no magic power to call up the ministering spirits of the stormy deep to rescue the sinking fortunes of the whole people, rashly and wickedly exposed to the wrecks, winds, waves and quicksands of the most desperate and wicked experiments."

The experience of the last few years has entirely changed my views as to the destiny of the human race. My youthful visions of the perfectibility of mankind have vanished before the sad realities of the time. They are gone forever. I am now constrained to believe that, with all the lights and experience, and the political improvements of our country, men are still the idolatrous and predestined victims of imposture. Before that God to whom I am responsible for what I say, I say here, I do believe the annals of human idolatry and delusion cannot furnish an example of a more impudent, audacious and monstrous imposture, than that which this administration is attempting. I fear, with too much success, to palm upon the people of the United States, under the flimsy and delusive guise of returning to the primitive simplicity of a hard money Government." Nothing that can be read amongst all the superstitions of the world, transcends its monstrous audacity.

"It is an eventful crisis in our history, and it remains to be decided whether the people can be made the dupes of this monstrous scheme of ambition covered over by the pretence of going back to a silver currency. Sir, it is not the first time in the history of human idolatry when the horrid features of a foul and unnatural monster have been concealed from the eyes of his deluded followers by a silver veil. You have no doubt read, sir, the instructive illustration of the weakness of human delusion, and the boldness of human imposture, the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. Deprived of Nature's fair proportions, the bold impostor covered his deformity with a silver veil, and hoisted a broad white flag, upon which was inscribed, in words of sunshine, 'freedom to the world.' Holding out the alluring promise that he would set free

"There, ye wise saints, behold your light, your star, Ye would be duped and victims, and ye are."

May the honest devotees of a hard money currency take warning from the example of these voluntary victims of a daring imposture, and avoid their fate. They here behold their fate accurately prefigured, if they do not rise up and resist the scheme of imposture which I have attempted to expose.

"It is easy to read the future history of the country if the schemes of the reigning dynasty are not defeated by the people. Anarchy is the highway to despotic power, whether it be a banking or a political despotism. When the bank of the United States shall be destroyed, the currency will be thrown into such derangement and confusion, that the country will be prepared to submit to any National Bank, rather than endure the prevailing evils. Then the administration will come forward in that 'spirit of improvement' of which the President speaks, with their grand scheme of a political bank, founded on the checks and balances of this government."

"I fear Mr. Speaker that the lessons of experience are lost upon nations.—No people have been more severely schooled by this teacher than the people of the United States have been on this subject. And I never reflect upon our present condition and prospects without recurring to the fall of the Italian, who, professing a strong and robust constitution, sacrificed it to the tampering of experimental quackery. His epitaph was brief and contained an instructive lesson. 'I was well—I would be better—I am here.' May it never be the painful office of the historian to inscribe the same warning epitaph on the mighty ruins of our national prosperity."

"I fear sir that we have not sufficiently realized the importance of a sound and stable currency. All our civil institutions combined are not more important than this, as a guarantee for the secure enjoyment of the rights of property. In vain do we boast of our laws and the incorruptible purity of our judges, as means of protecting property, if you take away the very substratum upon which the whole superstructure must rest."

CIRCULAR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the American Institute of the city of New York, held at Clinton Hall, in said city, on the 18th day May, 1837, it was

Resolved, 1st. That the present condition of our commercial community generally is that of the most painful embarrassments, and that the distress is rapidly extending to all other occupations and departments of productive industry, and that thousands of our most industrious and useful citizens have been dismissed by their employers, and their wages, the sole reliance for their daily food, their clothing, and habitations, have within a few days been entirely cut off.

2d. That it is of vital importance that the causes of this wide-spread distress should be early and fully understood, so that remedies, as far as practicable, may be provided for existing evils, and preventives to guard against future evils.

3d. That, in the opinion of this Institute, the multitude of discordant views promulgated in relation to the causes of our present disastrous condition, have led the popular errors that have, in a measure, turned the public

mind from the accumulating debt in favor of foreign nations, which the repeal of countervailing protective duties has swelled against us, which is now pressing on our banks, and incapacitating them for administering relief to their suffering customers.

4th. That the only way to correct the public mind, and restore confidence, regularity, and prosperity, is by the dissemination of correct knowledge among the People as to the prominent causes of our embarrassment, and by producing a general concert of action in applying suitable remedies.

5th. It was also Resolved, That a general convention of representatives from all the productive portions of our country, without distinction of parties, for the purpose of a full and candid exchange of sentiments, and a thorough investigation of cause and effect, and concert in action, would greatly conduce to a favorable state of things, and, it is hoped, hereafter may prevent the recurrence of these evils with which we are now visited; and that it be recommended that the said convention be held at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first Tuesday of August, 1837, at 10 o'clock A. M. and that it consist of business men, selected from the productive classes, and that they continue, by adjournment, to meet until the desired object be attained.

6th. It was further Resolved, That, as the American Institute was incorporated to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts, in this State and the United States, it is peculiarly appropriated that it should recommend and forward such measures as are calculated to advance the great interests of industry, and produce a sound and healthy state of things; and especially on occasions like the present, when the banks acknowledge their inability to supply the requisite circulating medium, and every occupation is experiencing the most intense suffering.

7th. It was finally resolved, That, in order to render this convention effective, and procure a full representation of business men, delegates be invited from all the States—the cotton-growing as well as the grain-growing, manufacturing, and commercial—from cities, towns, and agricultural societies, incorporated manufacturing and mechanic associations, as well as railroad and canal companies, and that a committee be appointed on behalf of this Institute, to consult with the friends of national industry, and to solicit the concurrence of all those friendly to the foregoing objects; and that meetings be held at an early day, to elect delegates to respond to this recommendation; and that suitable papers be prepared and published, in order to give publicity to the convention and its objects, and to impress on all interested, the necessity of general attendance, concert, and co-operation.

JAMES TALLMADGE,

President.

EDWIN WILLIAMS,

Recording Secretary.

S. B. WAKEMAN,

Corresponding Secretary.

Editors of newspapers, &c. friendly to the cause of national industry, throughout the United States, will oblige the Institute by giving the foregoing one or more insertions.

FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, we have full files to the 24th inst. and a letter from our Liverpool Correspondent, which will be found below. Trade and the money market continue depressed—cotton was still falling—the manufacturing districts were dull, and the Bank of England continue to deliberate on the expediency of granting further relief to American Houses.

Efforts are doubtless made, and from obvious motives, to rally and put on the best possible face on affairs generally, but it is evident that gloomy anticipations are generally indulged.

From our Liverpool Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.

This is the anniversary of the Princess Victoria's birth day; she has now completed her 18th year. Almost every town in the empire will celebrate it by public dinners, balls, and illuminations; but in Liverpool there is nothing of the sort. The vessels in the docks have hung out a handsome array of flags, and a private individual gives a fete at the Zoological Gardens, for his own profit, and that is all. So we wag on.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF THE KING.

The King had a very severe attack of asthma, on Sunday, which prevented his usual attendance at Church. It now is reported, all but officially, that he cannot attend in London, this day, to preside at the grand dinner in honor of the Princess Victoria. Sir Henry Hallford has been in constant attendance, and bets on the Stock Exchange, Monday, were heavy, as to the chances of his recovery. Betting on mortality!

The report by this morning's paper is "His Majesty is better." The Queen's health is slowly mending. She had, it seems, placed herself under some Homoeopathic quack, who nearly killed her.

I am sorry to say that things are growing worse in Liverpool. The great house of Roskell, Ogden & Co. suspended payments on Wednesday, and the North America (which arrived that night after a 16 day's voyage) brought them the means of resuming business. They are a most respectable firm and their mere suspension carries dismay into the hearts of the Commercialists here.

Since my last, three other houses have gone. These are Malcomson, Bell & Co., Waddington, Ault & Co., Phelps, James & Co. The joint smash is to the tune of 340,000!

The result is that almost every one is paralysed, trade is dull, and credit at an ebb. In the various trading towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, the result is the same. We have dreadful accounts from each place, and failures are taking place almost daily.

It is feared the Bank of England must abandon the aid it has been affording to the merchants.

There has come an account via Havre, that the U. S. Bank declines opening a credit with the Bank of England for \$10,000,000, provided \$5,000,000 in specie be remitted for the bills drawn. This declination is said to be only for the present, but it must have disastrous effects here, for the adoption of the plan is the only thing which, under existing circumstances, can effectually aid our embarrassed merchants.

There is no use in concealing the fact that American credit is at its lowest ebb here. The word in every one's mouth is, "The Americans mean to pay us off by a general insolvency." Meanwhile the merchants of Liverpool and London, the manufacturers of Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester, &c. positively decline making consignments with such a scanty chance of payment, and hence you will, this fall and next spring, run the chance of being with only a trifle of English manufactured produce. As an instance of the extreme doubt on which even good American paper is viewed, I will state an instance which occurred to myself this week. A friend in New York, unable to procure a Bank of England note for £5, sent me \$25 of the United States Bank paper, for which, last year, four shillings per dollar would be given at an exchange office. As I had to pay the money for my friend, I sent to have it cashed, and was offered £4 at one place, and £4 7s at another for what used to pass for £5. Yet United States Bank paper is not badly thought of here.

In domestic matters we have had only three events since my last. The collection of Broadwood (the piano forte maker) as M. P. for Bridgewater, against young Sheridan who ran away with Miss Grant last year; Sir F. Burdett's having made, the evening before last a flaming Tory speech against the abolition of church rates; and Sergeant Talfourd (author of Ion) having made an able speech, on Friday, in moving the extension of copyright (literary) to 60 years after the author's death.

We are in daily expectation of a change of Ministry. Earl Grey and the Duke of Richmond have been closeted with the King, and the former is said to be anxious to resume office as Premier. The whigs are afraid that Lord Durham, who is returning from Russia, will divide the radical whig union, and have a trial of his own strength against them. Brougham has written to some friend here to say that he will be in office again. The Conservatives appear equally sure of a break up in the Ministry.

The King is said to decline giving his consent for a dissolution of Parliament. His words are even reported thus, "My Lord Melbourne, if you cannot go on with this Parliament, I think you must go off."

Sir Francis Head is to be created a Baronet. Will this soothe the Canadians.

From Louis we have little news, save that Francis Philippe's amnesia has wrought wonders in his favor. He can now walk through Paris without fear of assassination. A change of ministry, and a dissolution of the Chambers, is spoke of as another tapis, when the session closes.

In Spain, the Carlists have been defeated. Hernandez has been taken by the Christians, after a slight struggle, and Fontarabie has fallen without any resistance. Don Sebastian and the Carlists have started for Madrid, effecting a junction with Cabrera south of the Ebro, all things being in his favor in Catalonia, Valencia and Arragon.

OUR PROPHECY FULFILLED.—Two year ago General Jackson said he would give the people of the United States a hard currency.—No man dare say that this promise is not fulfilled.—N. J. Advocate.